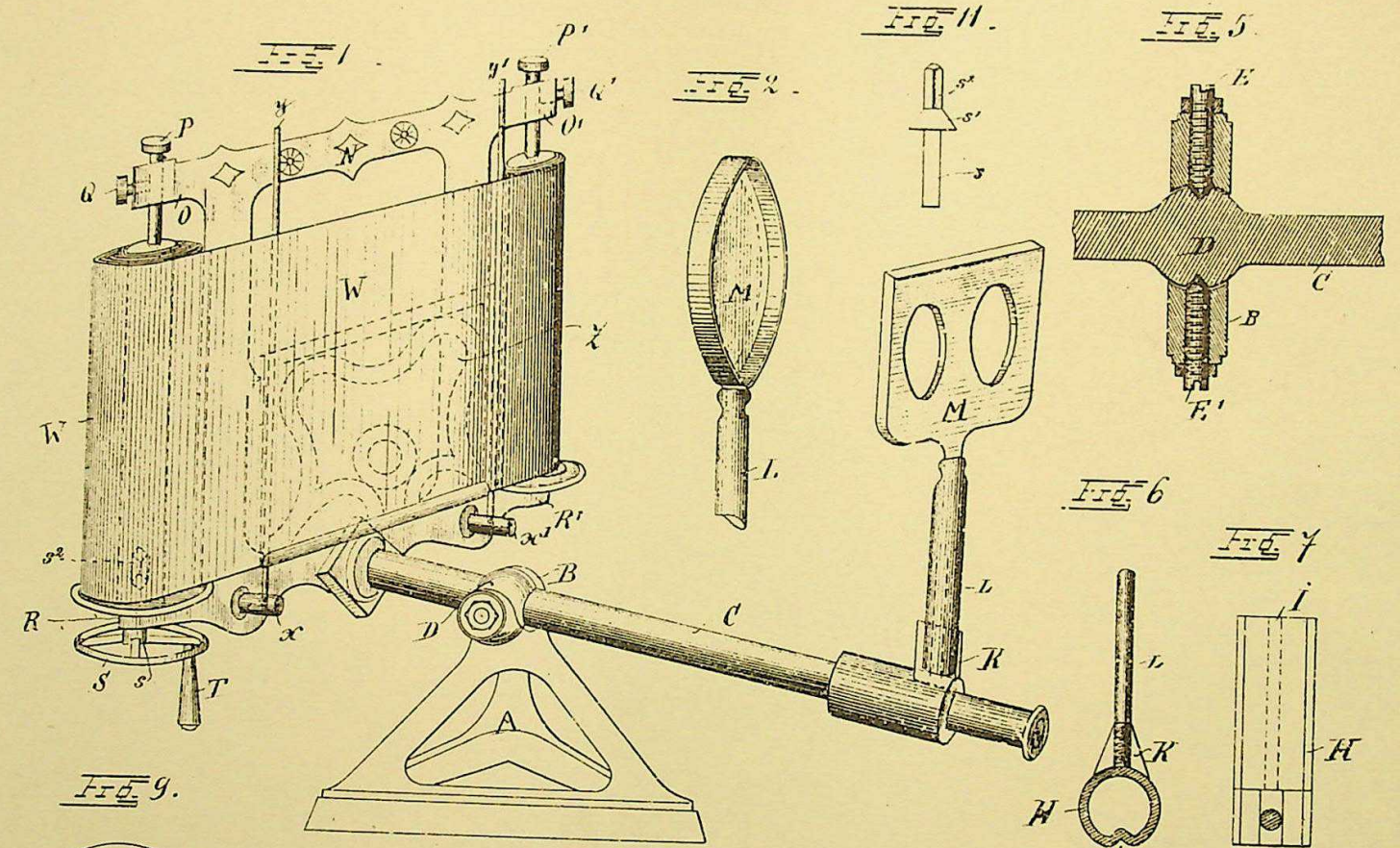
A.D. 1898 June 30. N° 14,469.
COHEN'S Complete Specification.

1 Sheet



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may be either stereoscopic or ordinary pictures

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DUPLICATE

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Graphoscopes and Stereoscopes.

I, LAURANCE HENRY COHEN, of 13, Habsburger-Str., in the City of Berlin, Germany, Engineer, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

My present invention relates to improvements in graphoscopes and stereoscopes, the object being to construct an apparatus with which it is possible to see slide or change pictures and show the same in panorama manner as well as loose pictures of the stereoscopic as well as simple kind to an enlarged scale.

In the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of graphoscopic apparatus constructed according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a simple lens.

Figs. 3 to 11 are detail views.

At the top of a tripod or pedestal A is an open bearing B in which is mounted a spindle C, enlarged at the point where it rests in the bearing B so as to form a ball-shaped pivot-joint D. The spindle C is held balanced in the bearing by means of screws or the like E E^1 Fig. 5, and on its front end, which consists preferably of a tube, is furnished with a slot F, Fig. 3, and is closed by means of a knob, button, nut or the like G. The lens holder K has a sleeve H arranged to slide on the spindle C being guided in the slot F by means of the indentation I, and a vertical pin L taking into a slot in the handle of the lens M.

The spindle C is connected with a frame N which holds the picture carrier as well as the changing or sliding apparatus.

This changing or sliding apparatus is composed as follows:—

In the upper part of the frame N are ears or lugs O O^1 through which the regulating screws P P^1 pass. In the lower part of the frame N are other lugs or ears R R^1 serving to receive the driving apparatus or apparatus for rolling up the pictures. This consists of a driving wheel S with or without a crank T fixed on a short spindle *s*, and furnished with a cone s^1 and polygonal end s^2. The polygonal end s^2 on the spindle takes into a socket or slot in the lower end of a roller U furnished with a radial groove V for fixing the sliding or changing picture W. The screw P is formed with a conical end and is screwed against the end of the roller U so that the roller rotates thereon. The screws P P^1 are then fixed by set screws Q Q^1.

For the fixing of the picture carrier, the frame N is furnished with two studs *x* x^1 to which two rods *y* y^1 are fastened by screwing or in some other manner, and for securing spring action, bent somewhat slightly inwards. Over the rods *y* y^1 the picture-carrier Z shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 is pushed, its side edges being bent over the rods and its lower edge also being bent to form a support for the picture.

The action of the whole apparatus is as follows:—The sliding or changing picture W is strengthened at the ends by being folded or doubled; it is fixed in the groove V and then rolled on the roller U. The radial arrangement of

the slot ensures the picture being held perfectly tight, so that when un-rolled, it cannot slip off the roller. As one of the rollers is employed for rolling the picture on, and the other for un-rolling it, both of them must be so arranged that the grooves do not lie in the same direction. It is obvious that the pictures can be fastened to only one of the rollers, and pass round the other, which in this case serves as a guide, the two ends of the picture being placed in the same slot, which can easily be done without any alteration.

After the picture has been inserted, and attached to a roller, the rollers are pushed over the polygon-shaped part s^2, the screw P is screwed into the roller and secured by means of the set screw Q.

If now, the wheels be rotated directly, or by means of the crank, the picture can be wound on and off the one roller on to the other, so that, if the lens has been duly adjusted beforehand, the picture will appear on an enlarged scale and, in the case of a stereoscope, with realistic effect. The picture is moved over the picture carrier. If the picture carrier is to be used for simple pictures only, it is adjusted, as regards height, in accordance with the size of the picture, any position given to it being secured by the spring action of the sliding rods y y^1.

The arrangement of the balance or rocking shaft in the tripod or pedestal serves to place both the spectator and the picture in the proper light as well as to place the picture at a suitable height.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

Apparatus for showing, sliding or changing stereoscopes or ordinary pictures in combination with a picture carrier for single pictures, consisting in a tripod or pedestal in the top of which, formed as an open bearing, a tube enlarged in the manner of a ball is mounted to support on the one side a lens holder placed over and guided in a slot in the tube and on the other a frame carrying the sliding or changing apparatus and picture holder; in the roller supported on a spindle and by a perpendicular regulating screw and vertical set-screw, and being actuated by a wheel for effecting the rolling and unrolling of the picture fastened in the radial groove of the rollers; further in combination with this frame and sliding or changing apparatus, a picture holder or carrier for the reception of single pictures, consisting of rods guided in bolts of the frame, on which rods the picture carrier is brought into any desired position as regards height and held firmly by the spring action of the rods.

Dated this 30th day of June 1898.

WHEATLEY & MACKENZIE,
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Agents.

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